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THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BY IL. WARIL.

Tune-'Siar Spangled Banner.' The it last sun is fuding away in the west. And few are the heroestenowned in our story, Who fought for the land of the free and the blest,

And won the green laurels of valor and glory.
With the mighty of old,
Their deeds are curoffed,
And ages on ages their light shall behold. Then we swear to preserve Freedom's altars and fires, By the love of our country and fame of our

The bravest of Greece and imperial Rome, Whose swords o'er the earth dash'd in Victo-

contended for transpli, or sank to the touch White the binner of couquest above them were streaming

But Columbia's hand, Join'd with heart, soul and hand, To rescue from stay'ry their awn native land. Then we swear to preserve, &c.

The eagles of France by Nupoleon test, Struck the nations of Europe with dread con-

sternation;
For empire they fought; for ambition they bed, And blasted their wreaths by a wur of inva-Our father alone, On the buttle field shone,

In fighting for rights that were justly their own. Then we swear to preserve, &c

And now while the olive and hauner of peace,
Abroad o'er our country are gracefully way. Our love and remembrance, in life shall ne'er

cease. To our patriot fathers—no avrant enslaving. When their last light is fled, And they rest with the dead, The tears of a nation shall over them be shed.

And we swear to preserve, &c.

ALL THE WORLD IS SCHEMING, OR, TIMES ARE REALLY HAPO. J. E. Carpenter.

Oh? times are really very hard, There's little cash about now; Though 'tie not that that I regard, If I could make it out now. What causes such a panic, I Teethink of, have been dreaming, would you guess the reason why?

Tis att mankind are scheming.
With plans your purse to renovate, The papers they are teeming, So now's your time to speculate, For all the worlt is scheming. They say it's alt because Reform

Has passed the House of Commons, Where promises they me'er performed, They're such a set of rum hins; They're vote a joint Stock Property, Those radical dehaters, And organize a Company For selling "bot baked Taters."
With plans, &c.

There's Brown, that drives an omnihus From Green with up to Loudon, He's atways making such a luss, And saying as tow he's undone; These Railway companies' says he barves me m such a manger, No tradesman ever rides with me, While they takes every 'tanner. 1' With plans, &c.

There's even the poor watermen, They sav it a disgrace is, Those Steambout companies should plan To min all their places; There's such a lot of steam about, To do what they require,
That the river bods, and soon no doubt They'll 'set the Thames on hie' With plans, &c.

Our youths no more, take rapid strides In hearding school or college, A joint Stack company provides, Them alt with useful knowledge: The Penny Magazine in thrall Their faculties bave takeu; The blacksmiths study Locke, and all The cheesmongers kunw Bacon. With plans, &c.

A Company that all must preise Supplies the town with water; A dairy company conveys

New failk to every quarter;

And just because they trive so well, Hear what they mean to de now-Hear what they in sell sGet up a Company to sell -A union of the two now. With plans, &c.

STis not in life alone that we These companies need dread, sir; There's a Cementry company, Provides for us when dold, sir; You may be taken mawares, By burying concactors, For I'm assued that all the shares Are bought up by the Doctors.
With plans, &c.

There's one thing though that puzzles me, There's one thing though that puzzles me You'll own its is surprising, A joint Stock Banking Company, We here and there see rising:

That folks bave money 'twould denote, Though I am more for thinking What they call capital affoat,

Is empital a sinking With plans, &c.

No energy upon the character of our institutions, can be more just and heantiful—no commentary upon them more striking and impressive than are found in the history of Andrew Jacksan, who has just retired from the Presidency of the most powerful Republic, that now exists, and of Martin Van Buren, who has succeeded his illustrious predecessor. Both were poor boys. The former was the son of a poor Irish emigrant a stranger in a strange Land, and choost bouseless. At an early age he was left an orphun, and compelled to depend upon the slemter means of a widowed mather, and his own exertions. He succeeded in acquiring a moderate education, not a collegiate one, and rose rapidly from one situation to another, in the mititary us well as civil line; became one of the most celebrated commander of the age, and closed his splendid career of public service in the reost exalted station to which a human being can be elevated. Martin Van Boren was also a poor boy, the son of a farmer, who was obliged to till the soil with his own hands, for the means of support. By inscearfed industry and exercion Mr. Van Buren succeeded in getting an education, such as could be obtained without the aid of tutors and professors, became a distinguished member of the bar, so nator in Congress, governor of New York, V. President of the United States, and now the President. What nobte examples for the ionitation of American youth! Let the young wen of our unutry every remember that no station in the epublic is too high for them to aspire to—that be presidency of the most splendid Republic on he earth, is within the reach at the humblest archin that roads the streets of our villages,— What socouragement to talent and virtue do our institutions hald forth! Liberty and Equalily' is the glorious motto of our Republic May it ever have its due effect upon our commy men. It should prompt the poorest citizen to men. It should prompt the poorest care. hald his head up as mondly as he who exults n the possession of millions.

NEW WAY OF SHAVING. We frequently hear of your two and three cent-a-mouth chaps, but never recollec hearing of a better shave than the following:-A dealer in ashes and grease, (and of course a slippery fellow,) went to the house of a wi-low and inquired if she led any grease and ashes. "Dear me, yes," said the good woman: "you're est the man I want to see." Saying which he conducted him to her receptable of greaswhich was a large from pat, and directed him to weigh it. After he had comptled the conteuts into his wagon, he stated the result as folows: "The pot and the grease weighs thirtywo pounds, the pot eighteen and the gream fourteen—the pot weighs four pounds more than the grease, therefore there will be ninepence oming to me ."

From the Missouri Courier. Mr. Editor,—As many persons are in the hali of using the words Cats-paw without knowing its origin, you will please insert the follows:

ng table taken from the writings of Æsoje. "A mi-chievous mankey having been left Alone in a mora where some chesunts were roasting at the fire, felt a strong desire to ge them, seeing nothing in the room with which he could pull them out, and fearing that he would get burnt, seized a cat who was quietly sleeping before the fire and by using her paw pulled them on's thus avoiding danger himself, but burning poor pass dreatfully."

Application-When wicked and cowardly men wish to accomplish an object which they are afraid to attempt themselves, they seek to affect their object by exciting others, taking care however to keep themselves out of dan-

ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY. I suppose the progress and define of family

ortimes have been essentially the same in all parts of the world, if we except those countries in which the laws of entait and primogeniture preserve the elitest son from the reverses which otherwise would inevitably ensue.

A young man cemes into the city from his respectable home of industry in the country.-He cames with energy of character, and industrious liabits, and imited to economy. the ha nothing to depend open but his own resources of

After a few years he commences business for himself. It is only capital is a good made and business talents. These guide from to wealth, tha few years he is found one of the most opalent and influential merchants in the city.-And the country boy who comes into Wash ington street, as he did, in search of a fortune, Carolina murdered some man for his monnow lanks up to him with reverence as to one of the nobles of the land.

This is the history of many of the first merchants of Bo-ton and of New York. poor country boys, with the virines which are our cities and take the tend in law, in politics, and in neerchandise. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule in all the principal cities one of this country and of England. What is the subsequent history?

S7,000, murdered and robbed him in And so have we the same right. You pay for scats at a church in advance, or put for the same thing:

prected in the same place for several days give your note, which is the same thing: absequent history?

which their father found in his parental home. Itance with Thompson, in connexion with In our cities, bakers require advance Profession and splendor are all around them. Their father trod a painted thor, or perhaps ate his bread and milk, from the earthern bowl or the tiu dipper. They move in aportments fur. | ville, watched William S. Thomas eight | we ought to be entitled to the same enps of silver. Lam now saying that this is wrong, but simply describing the process which I apprehend is general. Uncer such influences they have many imaginary wants, and the prousion around them destroys all habits of economy. The sons feel that they are not dependant upon their exections for support; that contents. business, and they think that property will flow in upon them as easily as it follows the well They form na habits of close application. They have received no instruction in the hard but he welfare of his family. He would be rich,

and he has fallen into a snare. The fatter dies. The property is divided.—
The sans are in business: their habits are such hat they erneat endure the rigor of unwentied Their father commenced at the pattum of the latter and gradualty ascended the came from the farm house, and rose by degrees to opilesce and hixary. The sons commence at the top of the hilder and go down.— Year after year the property dwindles away. nd the elibbren are soon fairly down in the walks of obscurity and poverty. The son of the coachnan and his muster simply change places. The one with wife and children takes theinside seat. The other with whip and rein

expasare of the daughters' happiness, may e still greater than that of the soits. When an eligible of the confection of is the necessary encumbrance to her father's property, the measure of her wretchedness is almost fult. The danger of unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great even when there ducting a public journal. is no alluration to the connection, but conge-piality of taste and affection, the number of ill orted and discordant unions is fearfally great. ney will be regarded as an objection, by acmy of the test minds and hearts while the frivoluts nd the heartle s, and the proftigate will crowd and polyrimage one who has been mutured in shiou and lexing.

his whole tife to accumulate property which rules his sams and de-trays his daughters. He country are in their called aver a wile extent of

Louisville. Sep. I.

gars with great calainess, till the moment other, and without any apparent trepidation were swing into cternity. Thomp on was withnot any genius of his awn, the daring villainy of Jones and others. Jones has made a dopation of his confession to Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailor, According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a merchant in London, where he failed for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling-showing assets or one huadred and ninety one.

Here, he says, he deposited fifty thou and pounds, without the knowledge of us creditors, in the bands of a rich baner: brought his wife and three children daughters, whom he educated well) to New York, where they married respetably, and still live. At this place his wife died, after which he returned to London and elaimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds; who, after repeat ed applications, persisted in denving all moviedge of the matter. He presently met him at some distance from the metrapults, and stabbed him to the heart; he dropped out of his carriage a corpse, After this Jones went to the scaboard, engaged in the naval service, excited the crew to mntiny, murdered every soul on board who refused to jain his parhe lived six or eight months, and aftership and crew to Africa, took on board three hundred slaves and steered for the West Indies, twenty five or thirty of Iv as strong to hirnish us with the ready whom died soon after leaving the African | sine qua non. Soppose you contract coast; and being pursued by a British with a tanner to tan your hides. He a man-of war, to escape delection they

drowned all the others. Jones landed at Charleston, South ey, was thrown into jail where he lay thirteen months. He went from thence to New Orleans,, put up at the best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had The sons and the daughters of this now rich He then took a steamboat and went to why do you refuse to act upon the same tance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man at | pay, and punctually deliver their bread St Louis of \$2,000. Came to Louis on the terms specified. We think uished with splender, and take their coffee from or ten days, entered his house on 4th privilege. Go to Philadelphia or Norstreet near Main, in the morning, mnr. wich, and see if you can get a right in dered him, but were intercepted in their the water works, for supplying yourintended robbery by Thomas's servant selves and families with water for one bursting open the door at the moment year, wi hout paying before hand. Go they were rifling his drawers of their to a tavern or boarding house, and expect

Jon's was about forty five or fifty out making some advance remuneration, years old, six feet high, straight and slenliceted efforts of the father's strong wind .- der, well educated, and uncommonly its watres flow on continually; and now prepossessing in his manners He was the only way to keep the works in operan infidel; declined all intercourse with attor, is to pay in advance. The miller felt that in amusing property he was promating our clergy (most of them ealled on him.) or even naming the subject of Reli- | ye shoold not "muzzle the ox that treadgion in his presence. So that he who seth out the corn." We will cheerfully has probably graced the first erreles in grind for you, but our mill must have toll, London, and certainly possessed an intel- and then we can live. ect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdireeuder the gallows.

ON THE BEST MEANS OF SUPPORT-ING A NEWSPAPER.

THE POOREST BOY MAY BE PRESIDENT.

No enlogy upon the character of our institutions, can be more just and heautiful—no comtions, can be more just and heautiful—no comtions and heautiful—no comtions and heautiful—no comtions and heautiful—no comtions are presented to the present and h aprices of blind fortune, but through the aper-tive of clearly defined and natural causes.

Now here is the snare into which he fall who all be rich. He may be laboring all his life, all be rich. He may be laboring all his life, agrifor the accumulation of property, and that very property by the cause of the rain of his family.

The accumulation of property, and that very culture, or manufactures. The publishtour exertions. "No cure no pay," says

our exertions. "No cure no pay," says

office should be the control of the rain of his family.

The accumulation of the rain of his family.

Our exertions. "No cure no pay," says

office should be the office

> But the chances of happ ness which a young la-dy with an independent fortune has, are very small indeed. The very fact that she has mo-ed. The low price at which newspapers would soon reduce the printer to a mere are disposed of, the greater amount of la- I shadow. bour necessary for their production, and tround her. An ingenious young man shrinks their unparallelled increase compared with what they were a few years ago, se fears to take as a companion through tife's their unparallelled increase compared on the ground of truth, if our friends are strong reisons why paractuality on both sides, is indespensible for their main Thus ther a man not unfrequently labor for tenance. Miny do not reflect, that small country, are in the inselves of great im-

> neglects God, and gives biaself no time for preparation for another world, and when age and
> infirmities press heavily upon him, he finds he
> has spent his strength for that which is not
> even an hearst living. Let us supi se a case. A Farmer has Correspondence of the Kentacky Commonwealth, a snug homes end of his own, or on hire, as the case may be. The land which AN ABANDONED VILLAIN. - he occupies, he cultivates for the public At one o'clock, today, Jones and hencht. He reserves nothing of the pro Phompson (assumed names) were hang ductions of his lahor for hunself, Ho

for musdering and attempting to rob Wm. Jagrees for a moderate orice, with one S. Thomas, exchange broker of this city. Thousand individuals, to sopply each one They rode from the jail to the gallows, af them with two bushels of rye. They each driven in a buggy by one of the take it necording to contract. He has herills of this county, smoking their ci- now exhausted his resources for one year. A greater part of his customers before their caps were pulled over their who have received these small supplies eyes, when they shook hands with cach say to themselves, "Oh, it's a small trifle that we are indebted-hardly worth minding, and therefore, we will give mirselves no further oneasiness about it. and had been the mere executioner of Next year Hodge can go to work and raise more grain; and if he chioses to dispose of it all in the same way, why, very well; we'll take it of him on the same terms as before, and pay or not, as we choose. His expenses for team and abor are nothing; and we'd let him jog on in this system; and if he run ashore,

why, the fault is all his own." Such is precisely the condition of the oublisher of a newspaper. He disposes it his all excepting his materials and nired help, for the use and behaof of his patrons. Hence he rans a great risk .--A few delinquent subscribers may be the neans of cutting off all his prospects for for a fivelihand. He cannot expect to please all their various tastes; but he lamong ten thousand different subjects, he king a will to that effect. hopes to present some, at least, that will

merit their approbation We have come to the conclasion, that reasonable course that can safely be on the world, ty, except the captain's wife, with whom pursued on both sides. On por part, we pledge ourselves to furnish our subscri-They must back us with a pledge equalgrees to have them done at a certain time, he is constantly paying money out of pocket for bark and labor, for the tanservice to me; I will not pay you one larthing." The tanner, in this case had | morsel of bread. a perfect right to exact pay before hand. pay for scats at a church in advance, or to get accommodated for one year, with-

Those who have heretofire received tion of his gifted powers, perished in a papers, should make it a point, if they strange land-ignominiously perished have not yet paid for them, to come for-

er is compelled to pay a large rom of the doctor. It is a rule that will work money for paper, ink and other materi both ways--"No pay no cure," unless undue harshness. - Balt. Amer. als; as well as for the labar employed in you are so circumstanced, that you have his establishment. No one but a pract not the ability to reciprocate an obligahis catablishment. No one but a practical printer can form a correct idea of the expenses necessarily incurred in contact and case, and indeed, the last resort for feets of it in two instances. The first case tost us, to put our accounts into the hands of Now, in order to meet all these expen- a lawyer for collection. The sum of ses, nothing should be left to chance, or \$1,37, we do not believe will impover-

After having fairly reasoned the case cannot see any propriety in our arguments--if they will not be willing to concede to us the same rights which they justice and equity, case move them; if the toil and sweat, and smutty countenunce of the printer's devil, while the tears roll down his cheeks in lengthened lincows, and leave white streaks even down to his chin, like torreats running down a enal bed—if the perpetual clatter and shaking of our weary bonesand constant and intense aching of our attered brains that rest not day nor night, un'il sleep closes our evelids-if all these considerations have no weight with our subscribers, then we will say no more, but give it up as a hopeless task to gain their approbation by their good deeds, instead of fair promises.

From the Exster (N. II.) News Letter. HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The laws in relation to Husband and Wife require amendment. By the laws of this State, the personal property of the woman upon marriage vests abso-Intely in the husband, and he may control and dispose of it as ho will. Her real estate passes into his possession, and remains in it during his life, wheth er he survive her or not. She has no control of his property during his life and upon his death she is entitled to the ise and improvement of one third of his personal estate, after the payment of his deb's, if he die intestate; bot it is in his power, it he choose, to deprive her of bars incessantly to sait the amjority: A- her thirds of his personal estate by ma-

A young urn of no property marriea lady who has ten thousand dollars in cash. The moment after her marriage, the only way of supporting a public jour she has no property, and he is worth ten the blood gushed from his bosom, and natin this county, is tandopt the advance thousand dollars. At the expiration of pay system. If we neglect to be pune-little honey moon, he may die, after mathal in fulfilling our engagement, our king a will, bequeathing all his estate to subscribers who pay in advance, can re- his own relations and his widow has ceive back their own. This is the only no remedy-she is turned pennyless up-

The laws of Louisiana place the hushand and wife up in equal ground, giving wards muddered her. He then took the bers with papers for a year, or during a to each the control of their own propers less period to snit their own convenience. Ity, and to the survivor the same right of dower in the estate of the deceased. The husband in that State has no more power to beggar his wife than he has to ruin his own father, and his own property is holden for his awn debts.

If the laws of Louisana give the wife too much power and independence, ning of said hides. You are at no ex. our laws give her too little. Here she pense. When the Indes are done, you has no right of property, no control say to the tanner, "The hides are of no over it, and no security against the claims of her hasbands creditors, for a

It has been proposed in the legislaare of New York to adopt the Louisiana law; we would commend the sobject to the consideration of the Legislative bodies in New England and particularly to the Legislature of New Hampshire.

We look upon parental numberity as indispersable to the proper government of children, but it is the authority of moral feeling and not that of brute force. Children may be obedient from the dread of personal chastisement, but inasmuch as such obedience has its origin in icar, its necessary attendants will be duplicity and want of candor. Those who will not do an improper thing merety because they will be punished for it, wilt, having acted improperly resort to conceatment or equivocation if no lireet aptruth in order to avoid the penalty .-On the other hand, where notherity is founded an moral feeling, the motive of avoiding the commission of a fault is not so much the apprehension of punishment as an unwillingness to do a thing which moral principle does not sanction. tu cases of this description, the consciousness of having done wrong being in fact the beaviest penalty that is to be looked for, there exists no reason for keeping the crime concealed. It is true that if a fault has been committed there may and probably will be a desire to keep it hidden from the parental eye, but there springs up with this wish a feeling of paramount weight, which is not to add one misdeed to another the parameters. ther hy practising duplicity or evasion. If the relation between parent and child be properly but not yet pard for them, to come for suctained, the confidence and respect felt by the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the shortest and most dignified under the offspring for their natural guardian with at one indicate a candid avowal of the fault at the offspring for their natural guardian with at the offspring for their natural gua ustained, the confidence and respect felt

offence should go unputeshed than that the desinquent should be driven to disingenuousness by

spring —The second last evening. The first was a young operated lady of rather feeble health. The second was a young unmarried lady of a perfect sound constitution and sound health. The first ent one whote nuture;—and the second one and what in her can be becomed one and what in her can be second. the second one and a hatf, in her own language, "good fat ones,"

Symptoms - Sudden and alirming agitation of the nervous system-numbness of the tongue and frice—intolerable distress of the cycs—des-cribed as a sensation of whirling or violent twisting—death like sickness at the stomach; and frintness—intolerable vertico, ringing in the ears—and most intense mental agony. This concede to us the same rights which they ought justly to expect for themselves—if they are determined to shut their eyes against all light, and to close their ears against all persuasion—if neither the trous consequences .-- Portland .Adv.

> Reinsertion of Human Teeth .- !) out. sts have been warned, of late, by the pernicions effects produced by the use of teeth taken from the dead, to abandon a practice now pretty extensively followed in large cities. A dreadful and latal care of disease, in one instance, was in this way communicated to a lady, whose jaws and face presented a harrible speciacle before the found relief in death .-- Medi cal Journal.

> Parson Taylor says that the first land speculator was the Devil. For, on a certain occasion, the Devil took our Sanonr up into an exceeding high mounnin and showed all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them, and said to him, all these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall dawn and worship me; when, in fact the Devil had not one inch to give! market and as as a company to make the same

OOTOBER,

Renewed Favorites.



Chabled to enabled to iny hefore our Correspondent this month are of the most Splendid Char-"Sylvester's Favorites." Having atways been particularly fortunate in similar schemes. Particular attendict tion is requested to the "VIR-left GINTAS," and early upplication strong should be made to are.

eation should be made to prevent disappointment, and to insure the fulfilment of orders. Address S. J. SYLVESTER.

140, Broadway, New York.

\$40,000!!

05-150 prizes of 1,000 Dollars. Co

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

CLASS NUMBER S, FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Vu. Saturday Oct. 21, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

40,000 dolls! 10,000 dols! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 1,940 dolts! 5 of 1,500 dolls! 5 of 1,200 dolls! 150 of \$1,000! 64 of \$100; 64 of \$100; Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of n Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for 140 dollars—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Schools.

Class No. 36, for 1837. To be drawn nt Wilmington, Del. Monday. October 23, 1837.

Capitals.

20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dotts! 1,230 dotts! 10 of 1,000 dolls! 10 of 500 dolts! &c. Tickets for Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars-Holves and Quarters in proportion.

Sylvester's Favorite

VIRGINIA STATE LOT-TERY, Cluss No. 7, For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct 28, 1837,

SCHEME. \$30,000! \$10,000! \$7,000!! \$5,000! \$1,000! \$3,000! \$2,162! 25 prizes of \$1,000! 50 prizes of \$500! 5tt prises of \$200! 28 prizes of \$150, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Doll .14. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dotlars. Halves, Quasters, and Eighths in

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Breadery N. Y.

TRUTTURE GAZZTTE

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON. Or Missouri,

IN SENATE, MONNAY, Sept. 18, 1837. Mr. BENTON said he should not have risen in this debate, bad it not been for the misappre-bensions which seem to pervade the minds of some Senators as to the character of the bill. It is called by some a paper-money bill, and, by others, a bill to germinate a new national debt. These are serious imputations, and require to be answered, not by declamation and recrimina-tion, but by facts and reasons, addressed to the candor, and to the intelligence, of an enlighteneq and patriotic community.

I dissent from the imputations on the character of the hill. I maintain that it is neither a paper-money bill, nor a bill to lay the founda-tion for a new national debt; and will hereby give my reasons, for believing as I do on both

There are certainly two classes of Treasury notes—one for investment, and one for circula-tion; and both classes are known to our laws, and possess distinctive features which define their respective characters, and confine them to their respective uses.

The notes for investment bear an interest sufficient to induce capitalists to exchange gold and silver for them, and to lay them by as a productive fund. This is their distinctive feature, but not the only one; they possess other subsidiary qualities; such as transferability only by iodorsement—payable at a fixed time not re-issuable—nor of small denomination and to be enncelled when paid. Notes of this class are in fact loan notes-notes to raise loans on by selling them for har I money—either immediately by the Secretary of the Treasury, or, secondarily, by the creditor of the Government to whom they have been paid. In a word, they possess all the qualities which invite investment, and forbid and impede circulation. The act of 1812 authorized an issue of notes of this description. They bore five and two-fifths per. cent. interest, with an express clause that the Secretary of the Treasury might raise money upon them by loan. I presume there are Sen ators present who were members of the House of Representatives in 1812--who gave the sauc-tion of their approbation to the Treasury note lew of that year, and who would be very un-willing to hear the epithets applied to that law which are lavished upon this hall, which is copied from it.

The Treasury notes for currency are distinguished by features and qualities, the reverso of those which have been mentioned. They bear little or no interest. They are payable to bearer-transferrable by delivery-re-issurble--of low denominations--and frequently re-imbursable at the pleasure of the Government. They are, in fact, paper money, and possess all the qualities which forbid investment, and invite to circulation. The Treasury notes of 1815 were of that character, except for the optional clause to enable the holder to fund them at the interest which commanded loans-at seven per

These are the distinctive features of the two classes of notes. Now try the committee's bill by the test of these qualities. It will be found that the notes which it anthorizes belong to the first named class; that they are to bear an interest, which may be six per cent., that they are transferrable only by endorsement—that they are to be paid at a day certain; to wit, within one year -that they are not to be issued of less denom-imation than one hundred follars-are to be

cancelled when taken up—and that the Secretary of the Treasury is expressly authorized to raise money upon them by lonoing them.

These are the features and qualities of the notes to be issued, and they define and fix their character as notes to raise loans, and to be laid by as investments, and repeated for exercise and procedure for exercise. by as investments, and not as notes for currency, to be pushed into circulation by the power of the Government, and to add to the curse of the day increasing the quantity of nuconverti-

ble paper money.

The execution of the act, and especially the car linal 'eature of the quantum of interest, is left to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. I presume it will be executed as a line to borrow money; and in that point of view the interest was left open, under n maximum limit, as is proper to be done in all propositisement; the competition of lenders may fix the interest; capitalists may fix it by competition though nominally left to the discretion of the President and Secretary; and at whatever rate it is thus fixed -- at whatever rate a loan of gold and silver is commanded—at that rate the whole issue, made at any one time, ought to g. There should not be two rates of interest; a high one for the independent and opnicut capitalist, and a low one for the helpless and ne-

cessitous public creditor. This is my opinion of the character of these Treasury notes, and of the mode of using them. I eannot doubt but that lenders will present themselves, and that the whole ten millions may be borrowed in gold and silver just as fast as the Government needs it. That opinion is formed upon dat i--upon the great amount of specie now in the country—its unproductiveness to its present holders and the facility with which large amounts of specie were horrowed immediately after the bank suspensions, and the commercial revulsions of 1818. The specie in the United States cannot now be less than it was six mouths ago, to wit, eighty millions of dollars; for it is shown by the enstour house reports, and other data, that, notwithstanding the efforts to ship it to Europe, the imports and exports are about even during that time; and that, taking the whole fiscal year together, the imports now exceed the exports by nearly four millions of dollars; and that near nine hundred thousand dollars in gold have been coined in the first three quarters of the present calender year. The specie in the country cannot, therefore, he less than \$\$3,000,000, and, upon the calculation of last year, is more. The whole of this vast amount is lying idle, harren, and unproductive to its owners—not that they are all unwilling to lend it, and to. receive interest, but for want of horrowers in whom they have condidence. The United States will present that borrower, and will bring forth the hoarded treasures which the lack of general confidence now consigns to sterility in i private chests, and in special bank deposites. Thus it was in 1819, '29. The commercial and

graph from Mr. Cheves's late letter to Dr. Cooper: "Before the close of the first year of my administration, adequate capital had been assign. They held it inadmissible to recur to it in time and the offices in which it had been deficient, of peace, and that it could only be thought of and the bank and its officers generally, then or standard the exigencies and pevils of war, and very soon after, were in a condition to do ex-tensive business, had the simution of the coun-ble alternatives of loans and taxes. Bred in try permitted it. But the commerce of the country became pertectly stagnant. Money was a drug. The hank, to keep up its husiness as far as possible, discounted long puper, say at that for many and cogent reasons. There is four and six months, and perhaps longer. It clear authority to horrow in the Constitution; was even proposed, with the same object, to but, to find authority to issue these notes, we lower the rate of interest to five per cent. I must enter the field of constructive powers, believe local hanks at Boston did, in some inphia, I think, the local banks discounted paper and heavy consure if it cannot be justified; to locking nine months to run, and perhaps more. I issue these notes is to do an act which few conlocking back.

The commerce of the country was reduced from a state of great excitement, such as we have just witnessed, to a state of collapse, such well tear we may some suffer. Under these circumstances the discounts fell off, the bank was too safe. It had, at times, I believe, as much specie, perhaps more in its vaults than it bad matter in circumstances in circumstances in its vaults than it bad matter in circumstances. Under this want of design of money, I was so fortunate as to obtain the public loans, to the amount of six nultinosity, with the interval of the public loans, to the amount of six nultinosity of France, should furnish some inneurem enculation. Chair this want of describing the structure as to obtain the public loans, to the mount of six militions of dollars, which the bank was able to pay for, and retain an abundance of specie in its

thus easily and rapidly did the recuperative energies of this young, vigorous, athletic country recover from the depression and desolation of that day. The effect cannot be different now; on the contrary the recovery must be more rapid and easy; for the distress now is not the tythe of what it was then; the real money in the country, the gold and silver, was not he fourth part then of what it is now; the distress then was att real, and not part of it assumd, pretended, artificial, forced, and fictitions, ed, pretented, arthreat, forced, and nections, entrived with malice aforethought, to govern elections and politics, and to coerce the reviving at the following serious feation of a national bank.

I remember the times of which Mr. Cheves speaks. I came to the Senate in 1820; and I speaks.

I remember the times of which Mr. Cheves speaks. I came to the Smatte in 1820; and I know that his picture of the abundance of money, the facility of getting loans, and the low rate of interest, is entirely just. Our own legislation proves it; for a loan of three millions was authorized in the session of 1819-20, and another at the ensuing session for five millions, both, expressly to defray the entrert expenses of the Government; and both loans were eagerly bid for by capitalists, and at rates considerably holow six per cent. It was six millions out of these eight that Mr. Cheves congratulates himself for having heen fortunate enough to obtain for the Bank of the United States. The picture drawn by Mr. Cheves is correct as applicable to the West, and was not so intended by him. That great region did not recover for several years after 1819. It had been eviscerated of its gold and silver to sustain the Bank of the United States! It and heen sarificed to save the Bank! At the time that Mr. Cheves refers to, it was, so far as the precious metals were concerned, the empty skin of an immodated victim, sacrificed upon the altar of salvation to a foreign institution.

Not so now. Thanks to the ever-glorious staving off the contingency on which they be West from the fate which overwhemled her for so many years after the realson of 1819. She is not now, in respect to money or any thing else, the empty skin of a sacrificed victim. She has her fair proportion of sit the blessings of good government, as well as her fair resportion of all the blessings of Heaven. She is able and willing to pay ber charte of the public revenue in solid money. The sales of the public lie lands, since the suspension of sprice payments, are fully equal to what they were in the hest years before the two years of bank expansions and mud speculations. The seades have ions and mad speculations. These sales have one on in June, July, and Vugust, at a rate. These are instances of direct relief-large as there again, and from the same causes—stag-nation of trade and collapse of husiness—within few months. It is on the Atlantic board that nese Treasury notes will be borrowed. will be loaned mon them. They will be taken us investments, to be laid by; not as currency,

o be shoved into circulation.

The bill has been denounced as the germ of new national deht. It certainly proposes he creation of a debt. But for what purpose, and under what circumstances? To comply with the maxim, that a public debt is a public llessing? By no means! But to relieve the states from being called upon for a reimburseient of any part of the twenty-seven millions of dollars which have been deposited with them to relieve the merchants from an immediate ayment of four millions-and to relieve the deposite hanks from an immediate press for six millions. This is the object. The loans of ten millions on the Treasury notes comes in place of the four and six millions due from meritory and six millions due from meritory to judge. hants and the bruks. It is because we cannot collect one, that we create the other. If we had the ten millions from the merchats and the nanks, we should not want the Treasury notes;

under what circumstances is it created? Under the same which occasioned eight millions to be borrowed by direct loan in the two succeeding sessions after the catastrophe of 1819. We have run the career of that period over again, and the parallel is exact in every particular.

Then, as now, we had, had our dream of inextends of the Roman designation of the law. Broken bank—bancus and ruptus—is the Roman designation of the law. Broken banstible surpluses, and were waked up to the bruks, and not broken merchants, broken baustible surpluses, and were waked up to the reality of an empty treasury. Then, as now, we had our forty-seven milities of revenue; our nine milhous of annual surpluse-our bloated and delessive prosperity; and then, as now, we were called together to borrow eight millions for the Suvernment, to hear the cries of distress, and the calls for relief. The eight millions horrowed then, and horrowed with the approving voice of some who now stigmatize a similar loan, under similar circumstances, and soft the sale object, was not constances, and will furnish a rule, stances, and for the same object, was not con- tion of score payments, and will furnish a rule sidered as the germ of n new national debt, and provide an engine, for separating the solneither will our loan be so considered by the vent from the insolvent, "promises to pay."

towards the creation of a new national debt I hope it is fully cleared from the odium of both these imputations. I will now say a few words on the policy of issuing Treasury notes in thoe peace, or even in time of war, until the or esne of Treasury notes of any kind. As lo ms, the perils of the coming conflict. they are a disguised mode of borrowing and is the most suluctive, the most dangerous, and the most liable to abuse of all the descriptions of paper money. "The stamping of paper (by Government) is an operation so much easier than bank catastrophe of that peirod took place in 1819; in less than a year afterwards, from the collapse of business, and the stagnation of commerce, money in the Atlantic cities was abanitself too far in the employment of trat resource dnt, idle, and seeking investment at four or free per cent. So says Mr. theves--so we can all remember--hut to refresh memories, and table the investment foct I will read a paraall the fathers of the republicant chareb, conwere shy of this facile and seductive resource 'so liable to abuse, and so certain of being abused.'

Such is the testimony of Mr. Cheves, and from the Government creditor -- as much so as if the bayonet was put to his breast; for necessity has no law, and the necessitous claimant must take what is tendered, whether with or must take what is tendered, whether with or without interest—whether ten or firty per cent, below par. I distrust, dislike, and would ain eschew, this Treasury note resource. I prefer the direct loans of 1820-21. I could only bring myself to acquiesce in this measure which it was negel that there was not time to carry a loan through its forms, nor even then could consent to it until every feature of a currency operation had been eradicated from the face of

I have spoken to the points which induced me to rise, and might here terminate my re-marks; but the committee, of which I am a menther, has been assailed, and, being on my feet, I will say a word in its defence. Senators have said that the committee has reported no-thing for the relief of the country—nothing, in the altar of salvation to a foreign in-stitution.

Not so now. Thanks to the ever-glorious staving off the contingency on which they became subject to re-imburse tu, out of the twenty-seven million deposite, while still in the

to yield near four unilious per annum, which is equal to the best years before 1835 and 236.

Mr. Cheves was right in his picture of the moneyed phyliora on the Atlantic board. It was a duag there in less than one year after the great catastrophe of 1819; it will be a drug there argin, and (too the same annuments). to the whole body of the community-to all the citizens to whom merchants, banks, and States resort to collect the money which is to he paid over to the Federal Treasury. To those three bills of immediate, direct, large, and others, less general in their scope, and more inbe classed among relief measures—one to abolish credits at the enstom-houses, after a given time; and the other to relieve this city, and these ten miles square, in which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, from the evils of an ir-redeemable paper currency, and the postilence

of paper ticket change.

The divorce bill—the hill to dissolve the cor nection between Bank and State-and to enable the Government to keep in its own hands its how lar they are obnoxious to the charge of of repurting nothing for relief, and nothing of any value. They are six in number-of great value and efficacy in my estimation-and they comprise all the subjects on which that com-mittee were expected to produce any thing for

not beingable to confection, and borrowed an give time to our debtors, and borrowed an equivalent sum. The outstanding debt due to the l'aited States is equal to the debt created; it will be a fund to pay il, interest and all; for the merchants and brinks are to pay interest; and then the Treasury note debt becomes a mere nominal transaction, so far as debt is consciously. It relieve us from a most crying imposition, which now afflicts and oppresses every thing in our America, from the Federal and their clevated functions.

And almost every other article can be alyed in a manuer to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENOVATING GE

That bill has been denounced in advance u I trust I have vindicated the bill from the stigms of being a paper currency bill, and from the imputation of being the first step sured the character of n combined as filed. against the nervous system of the triends of the n', for one my nerves remain analfected,

That bill has been denounced in an unusual, unexpected, and precipitate manner. I do not, take its defence, by obliquing into an argument foreign to the question before the Senate; but I am free to declare myself friendly to the neusure, and ready to support it as soon as it is brought forward. I am not deterred by the imposing apparition of sovereign States, engaged in the trade, or associated in the basiness, of banking. My own State, even Missouri, has embarked in the perils and mysteries of this trade. She has chartered a moneyed corporation, and gone into partnership with in and if ever that concern shall dishonor i "promises to pay," I, for one, shall be ready apply the penalties of bankruptey to the who establishment, and shall make no discrimina tion between the effects of individual stock Indders and the effects of the State embarked in the partnership.

I say this, not in defiance, but in eandor, in sincerity, and in openness of heart. I am for the mea-are, and avow it in my place here; and what some seem to think-an extinction of p litical existence, and a perpectual exclusion from the purlieus of this TEN MILES SQUARE—I stand here now ready to do the deed, and to pay the forfeit-to vote for the bill without faltering, and to march from this Carrrot without

The commerce of the country was reduced sider of, which takes but little hold of the pub- 1 Going it Strong .- Climan and Mark Kentucky Stat Lottery. spleudid style, as English nobility, with an Earl's coronet on their carriage, & c, until ordering about 60,000 francs of dia \$1,000! and numerous other prizes of smaller



Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

PIANO FORTE TUNER, from the unrivalled Man-ufactory of R. Nunns Clark & Co., City of New York,

of New York,

If L mnke a stay of a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Pianoes out of order, can depend on having them tuned, ont of order, car we have a complete manner, by applica-tion to J. W., at the Puernx Hotel. Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-3(*

Fayette County, Sct. TRAKEN UP by James Henderson, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, A BAY MARE, black legs, mane, and tail, 3 or 4 years of 1, about 143 hands high, nears on the left should be shown to be seen on the left should be shown to be seen or the left should be shown to be seen or the left should be shown to be seen or the left should be shown to be s n senr on the lett shoulder, not shad, appraised by John Peck and John Curd to §45, before me this 25th Sept. 1837. DAN. BRADFORD, jp Attest, J. C. Rodes, clk. by Walter Rodes, d c

MOTICE.

AS picked up on the road leading from Lexington to Richmond (near Colonel Rodes) GNE BAG CONTAINING WEAR-Rodes') ONE BAG CONTAINING
ING APPAREL. The owner can have the same by giving a satisfactory description, on application to BUTLER HOWELL.

6 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike.

The Feather Renovator, Is now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame House on Main Berth Joseph E Cross Street next door to Mr. SCHOOLEY'S Bake Bardick Henry Beds will be received, Renovated and re- Ballard John

turned the same day. By the process used in this MACHINE, old nd worn out Bods are cleansed and afted of Craig Charles F ac dirt and dust, and the Frathers are rid of Cohert Lear N the odions and bad smell which they have ne-enmulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elusticity. New Feath-Clark Jhon M D ers are greatly improved by heing cleansed of Chouten Francis dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other in- | Crawford Leonard ects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping,

CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837- -- 39--tf

REMOVAL.

DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER.

RATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a honse on upper Streel, a few doors from Nonton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Dis. Satterwhite & Whitney's Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it nnnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly nequanted with his business, having had long experience in

Lexington, sept. 16, 1837-38-4m

NTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY 12 years old. He has been used to house Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837-38-3t.

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd, are requested to present them to the undersigned, propervanthenticated, for settlement; and the ng the estate, are requested to make immediate L. C. RANDALL,

U. P. RANDALL,

 $Pocket \ Book \ Lost.$

OST, on Saturday, 2d alt., between Nich-dasville and my house, 3 miles west of said town, on the Curds road, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a number of Notes and Accounts, together with against the nervous system of the triends of the mensure. It seems as if they would territy us. I have not computed with others to learn how they stand the shock of this precocious assault; payable at Louisville—one Five Year Ticket; payable the balance of the money not recollected. One dinary resources of lonns and taxes had been not my feet do not feel as if they meditated note of hand on Geo. W. Ww. T. Fox and J. tried and exhausted. I am no friend to the dight, and intended to hear off my body from M. Samuel, of Madison county, for \$1158, due seventy days after its date. One note on C. P. Hownerd far forty dollars, due Christmas--one furty dollars-one note on Meredith & Robert other notes and accounts not recollected. The Pocket Book is of common size. Any person finding or giving information of said mon Pocket Book, shall be liberally rewarde

> Jessamine county, Oct. 2, 1837.-40-3t STRAY HORSE.

OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexing ton, on Friday, the 8th of last Jeffries A Col month, n Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been role: inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward acd pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house. MILI'S W. DICKEY. or Nonse. Al Oct. 4, 1937.—10-tf

GRAND SCIEME. CLASS No. 39, for 1837-To be drawn October 75.

CAPITALS. denominations.

Tickets-Ten Dollars.

Kentucky State Lottery, Class 40, for 1837—determined by Alexandria Class 7—Detoler 11th. 2 prizes of \$10,000 each. \$3,000! \$2,000? \$1,950! 20 of \$500! 30 of \$200! 30 of \$150! and 35 of \$100. Tickets only \$5-Halves \$2 50.

Grand Scheme.

Determined October 21, 1837 .- CAPITALS \$40,000-150 prizes of \$1,000. Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion. A. S. STREETER, next door to City Library. Lexington, Oct. 5, 1837 .- 10-td

A LIST OF LETTERS FMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington, on the 1st of October, 1837, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Bryant Jessee

Bryan Samuel Brown T

Brown Nnncy E miss

Brown Samuel M Brown John

Brown Mary J mrs Brown H. C F

Bronangh George G

Boley Vincent Fielden Buchols Francis 2

Bronson C P Bullard Artemas Rev

Booth Frances H Butler Nancy

Bishop Ehenezer

Burgess S E Boon Clemons C

Boyce James B.

Bonds James

Daval James

Deunis Obed

Dawden Edward W Dunn R J maj

Davenport Charles F

Dehenport John Drake E F

Everett Nelson S

Furguson John

Freese Peter

Fain James

Franklin James

Gange Edward

Geter Harrison

Fishback Samuel D

Gilbert Mary A miss

Giberson Thomas 2

Guss Henry Goodnight Michael Graham William F

Goodell William C

Jenkins Pendleton

Jenkins B R Jenkins James

Jones Patrick

Jones Christopher Junes R M G

Kerby Alexander

Kuvanaugh Nicholas 2 King Richard S 3

Keegan Patrick

King Samuel V

Kenemoler G II

Leavill Edward D

Lewis Abrer Livingston Robert F.

Lapsley John A Leake Joseph

Indduth I'a

Jenkins Carmichael Dr Jenkins R II

George Charles Dalr

Gebbs John

Feldhake Joseph Fogg J P

Day John J C

Browning Lemuel

Bowman Samuel M

Buckner Charlers

Burch James

Atchison Allen — Austen Jame Alexandria William HAsden John Austen James M Abhott James Alverse William Adams George W Allen John Adams William

Baker Francis
Daley Maj
Bradley Daniel R
Bennett George S 2 Baldrick James Barnett Mr. Barbee America miss Barry Mary miss Brattin Thomas B Bell David Sr Bell Elizabeth A Bliss Le J Brockway A E

Combs Mary miss Combs Samul W Conkin J P Conklin John Corling William mrs Crumbacker J. Dr. Cunningham P Cunnighum J II Crawford Alexander 2 Curil and Lamme 2 Cusey N S Craig Joseph Coppions F L Cockran L C miss Campbell Eliza J Cullen Jonathan Campbell Daniel Scampbell Archibald Cordwaines Journey mer Corwin Mr. Crawley Asa 2 Curey Elizabeth mrs Caldwell D R 2 Chrisman Jefferson Cockran William Clark Caleb Cook Mathew Che-brough E S Cooney James Coulter Joseph

Davis William P Duulap G Col Doild Elizabeath Davison George W 3 Dickenson Robert A 2 Dudley Edward E

Church Eliza N nirs

Elia Thomas Evans Jane miss

Ford William Ford John S Foster George Foster Marth E miss Fuster Henry Fitch Edward Furguson John R

Grimes Charles Pardner Fleming Greene mrs Gregory Ormand Gray Elizabeth miss Gest William Smith

Hinghes Joseph Hamuton John Howe Joseph M Hutchisen Bebjamin Hutchinson Wargaret Hows Seth B Holloway Salviret F Hogue Ephraim Hurst Walter R Hurst Julia F miss Harnyoms Wm T Harts Charles Habbs Edward D Howell Butler Hood John Hughlitt P M & Co Hodge Samuel Hughes James Z

Irvin Abram D Jackson Phebe mrs Johnson William Jourden Reason

Kelsey Rosetta E miss Kirkman John Kelley Samuel P

Landram Reuben S Lindsay John

Logan Clar Leo Lawrecue Ehzabeth Libbey William

Moore Edmun Miller Eveline mrs 3 Moore Moses Mailer Mary miss Miller Mary Jane E Moore N B Moore Ann mrs Moore Jas Moore Jane W miss Miller J E Miller Samuel Miller Thomas P Mathews Caleb Meeks Boswell Marsh Nancy mrs Moore Lucy miss Migee Dean Mandiskee William Moore Nathaniel Marsh Witliam Morton Edward Monotho Hubbard MeArigart Peter Mantz Andrew 2 McCillie John McWildin James McClelland Williams Mnrray David Mocily Benjamin Morton William McCann Pleasant 2 Morris Lewis S McClure Hornee Morris James Morris Eddin McConnel James Morrison Martha miss MeMillan Williams McGregor John McIsaac Mary miss Monks Thomas Mitchel James A McCroskey Eliza McFarland Joseph

Mitchel Finity

Maish John

Mills Martha miss

Minor Thomas H

Lawson David Lane William P

Lecoir William A

McGinley Patrick, McMullin Sarah mis

Quisenburp James

Nooks Thomas Norris James Norman Sarah miss 5. Nugeot Catherine Nash Sarah

Offutt E Orlery Richard Obannon Eliza Chanlon Robert O-borne E R Offott Eliza C mrs

Pan Benjamin W Pratt DF Payne Edward Prather Loyde Patterson Mrs on Rail Road Prather N Price Pcter Prather Thomas 2 Price Willis Pierson John F Pherson James F Price John Powell E C Parker Mary miss 2 Pickett Sarah miss Patterson Catherine mis Potecl Robert Parker Mary miss 2 Purcell Thomas F Patterson Alexander Pilkington Dr Putoff John Perkins E Phillips J A Capt

Quatrier G B

Robertson Emily Robertson Sarah Rannells W C Dr Ragsdale B H Rev Randell Thomas Robertson Elizabeth Redd J W Dr Robbison Ezekiel Russell Naucy mrs Ray John Ramsey Plesant Redfield Nathan Rnlard J Reiburn William Rees Edmind J Rev Richardson II B Robertson William B 2 Renick Alexader Robertson Elenor 3 Rayney Willinm Redman Samuel G Reed M B miss Rittinghouse Frances 2 Ricketts L M Rains James Risk Robers Robb Catherine

Sherrard James Samlers Presby Sharp Jessee Seely B W D Scautleherry Thomas Sanford T D Savary Henry Slee Joseph M 2 Steele Widow mrs Sayers Nelson Sheeter Edward Strele Ann miss Steele B 2 Stephens John E Seivers F Smith Thomas 1 Smith Lemnel 2 Smith William E Simpson Martha miss Strong Asa B Sullivan Michael

Trimble John Trimble David Trimble David 2 Taylor Samuel Turner Joseph Turner Nelson W Thomas J. R. Tirel Harrison Tuylor James Genl Tillon John Tompkins Ben Franklin Tingle Jessee Todd William H

Tribble Andrew Usher Agnes miss

Vallandingham C

Walker Harvey mrs Williams mr Warren Frances Biniss 2 Williams George Warren Frances W Ward Nancy mrs Wallace Thomas R Wadhams Himman 2 West Preston Walls Joseph Waller George rev Wehlen James Dr Webster Jane Webb Catherine mrs Wallace James Vallace mr. Waterson M Vard John H

Young Ephraim Young Madison Young Walter II 46-3t JOSEP JOSEPH FICKLIN, Postmaster. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THEW BEER At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-tf

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote him self more exclusively to the duties of his profes sion, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirons of embarking in the business it of fore inducements, not inferior to an in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that

would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Payetteville 30th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favorby giving the above two or three insertious in the Irpapers.

Ritter James Sanders PH Shephard Henry Dr Saver Samuel Spineer Strong & Blakes Seely Edward B Scott John C Scott John Smith Paul Smith Beinard Smith Jackson Smith Jabn W Smith Ely Smith Sarah A miss Smith Ann miss 2 Smith J P Sniton Mary A Short Charles Street Robert P

Snowilen John Stone Willinm P Spires Noah Siesers F Thompson Charles R Thompson Mary P miss Thompson William 2 Thompson J C Thompson Joseph
Thompson William R Thumpson J W

Thompson Sarah J 2 Tilford George Tillon John Timmans Elijah 2 Tubs William

Venable George C Ware Nathaniel A 4 Wickliffe Mary Williams John

Wright Richard Whitaker Josiah rev Wilson Robert J Willis John A Wilkerson Tarttan Winn Dennis Weigart Horace Waimwright William J Wintermute Sanford 2 Wood Robert Terrel White Joel Wiley Joseph Williams M William

Wushington Davy Whip Martin

Let those who are constantly asserting that the Government has no disposition to afford relief to the peple, read the plain, straight forward speech of Mr.

the 1st inslant, Mr. Blunt, the Coroner. held an inquest on the body of Mr. Francis Conner, who was, that morning found dead in his own house, about nine miles from Lexington. The verdict was that Conner had been murdered by some person or persons unknown.

Mr. Conner's mind was supposed to be somewhat deranged. He lived entire-Ry alone, and it was known that he had side him, evidently placed there to cause the belief that he had committed suicide, he having been shot in the head,

Some days after the inquest, a negro may named Burrell, belonging to Mr. George Ware, was arrested, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. He was ordered by the magistrates to prison for further trial. On his way to jail, he confessed having been one of those who committed the offence, in company with a white man pained Reese, and another black man. Reese was taken-underwent an examination on Sunday last, and was discharged.

On Tuesday the other black man, Gabriel, helonging likewise to Mr. Ware, avas arrested, who confessed his guilt, again arrested, brought to the city and | mum. committed for further examination.

We learn that the negroes state, that when the attack was made upon the house, that Mr. Conner fired upon them through the window, and that before he could reload his gun, they broke open the door, shot him in the head with a pistol, and finally killed him by blows on the head with a lire dog. That the murder took place on Thursday night, preof about \$1,000, and two watches, one law. gold, the other silver.

The account given of the murder by tions of the Coroner. The gun was lying by the side of the body, charged with powder only. The head was terribly sevoral slogs or large shot were taken out of the brain.

We learn from the Danville Olive Branch, that James Barbour, Esq. of sideration. Danville, has been appointed President, and Thomas Mitchell, Esq. of Louisvile, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentuecellent appointments.

and prices had advanced 1.8 to 4.

pumping out the water.

A lighter with gun powder had blown up in the Thames, along side a Maltese brig, which was torn to pieces, and several lives lost.

The Globe states that more than 14, 000 persons are imprisoned for debt in England and Wales.

There had been a great row in Donnebrook, Ireland, in consequence of the ble Mayor having changed the time of belding the Fair. It was ultimately suppress- the Rolling Fark appears to be of an indire ed by the civil authorities.

Money, in consequence of the revival in business, was coming into greater demand.

The British Press speaks disrespectfully of the American merchants.

In France a printer was brought before the police, for publishing, io his no-Duke de Bourdeaux, but was, like some printers in this country, discharged.

There had been a change of Ministry gives the new cabinet as follows:

Espartero, president of the council; Dan ville and Cincinnati. Pedro Chacon, minister of the war department ad interim; Bardaxia, of state; Mr. Brendan's is not surpassed by any one, at an interest of 7 per cent—cotton Vadillo, of the interior; Salvato, of justice artist in any country. His lithographic pledged by planters to be delivered at Vadillo, of the interior; Sulvato, or justice press which is spiritedly at work, has alpress which is spiritedly at work and has a property at a spiritedly at work and has a property at a spiritedly at work and has a property at a property rizzarro, or noance, and Gen. San Miguel of the navy, ad interim. All, except has a number of others in a state of for Senor Bardaxa members of the Cortes. wardness

were moving towards the interior of Castile. Madrid was tranquil, Don Carlos drawings on stone are done gives them a value outch above any similar work a value outch above any similar work of transportation to New Orleans, but al.

16th. in exploding mines from a great distance. A bridge was blown up and one of the Three gentlemen now in Lexington, the expense, therefore, of the transmis-

The Cotton Market in France, which had become langual was reviving on the 28th Angust.

It is stated that at a late fire at Surat, twenty th msaml houses were destroyed.

į	MARYLAND EL	ECTIONS.
	Haltimore county 4	Van Buren men
ì	Hartford	· iii iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii
ı	Carrol 4	
	Cecil 2	2 Whis
	Aube Arrundel 3	1
	Kent	4
ł	Queen Anne 3	1
ı	Talhott	4
ŀ	Caroline	4
ĺ	Calvert 2	2
1		

Congress

The Sub-Treasury bill passed the Senate on the 4th., ayes 26, noes 20.

The House has decided that it would be in-States, by a vote of 123 to 91.

We are pleased to he aide to inform our readers that all publishers of news-papers in John Holmes, the colored carrier of the "Spirit of the Lancet," was again before the court on Tuesday, not in the a written defence. We understand he receive I an admonition from the Judge and was discharged. It would be impro.

city on Tueslay next. Fine sport is anticipa. Black Mare ted.

"11. of Rep. U. S. 2 Oct. 1937. "DEAR SIR: The bill of the Sanate for postoning the 1th instalment of the sarplus revenne till firither provided for by baw, and as vious to Sunday when the body was comended in the H. of R. by postponing the discovered. The house was then rifled payment till 1st January 1831, has become a

"The resolution of the Senate, fixing the adjournment on the 9th has this day been amendthe negro, corresponds with the observa- ed in the house of representatives, by delerring the day till the 16th.

"There is a very strong indication in this nouse, that the Sub-Treasury bill will not pass. mashed with some heavy instrument, and I consider that the time fixed for the adjournment is decisive of the fact, that its friends are apprised that it will be lost, for the time is not sufficient to allow the debate which it will certainly ocenpy, if it should be taken up for con-

the first comber of a paper bearing the above the British camp, pretending to bo deserky, at Danville. Both are said to be ex title, published at Bardstown, Ky., by B. J. & ter from the Americans. After a few J. C. Webb. It is a supporter of Whig prin- days he left in the night on BLACK AND ciples, and the manner in which a review of ALL BLACK! He was kept as a stull in The total loss of the forty millions of surplus By the Packet ship England at New the President's Message, from the National Ga- at the wilderness bridge in Orange Coun-York London dates are received to Sep- zette, is introduced, would induce his readers, ty, Virginia-owned by Jones. who were unaequainted with the federal charwho were unacquainted with the lederal character of that print, to believe that it had bithThe Cotton Market continued active,

The Cotton Market continued active,

The Subscribers and patrons of the United States. Any amount of money whatever would have been a cheap price lives of innocent persons, who have planliberal offer made by the editors, to admit, and meet at Brennan's Hutel, on the evening to pay for the experience of the last 6 months. Another breach land taken place in even solicit communications from their political of the first day of the coming races. It It is most fortunate for the prescription of lib-Another breach that taken place in the Thames Tunnel, but it had been stopped, and the workmen were engaged in pred, and the workmen were engaged in may not have observed that their article would then laken to insure the speedy completine, as little less than providential, and a proof that this favored country has not forfeited hear this construction.

our exchange list.

From the Mirror we extract the following: SURVEY OF SALT RIVER AND THE BEECH AND ROLLING FORKS.

We have spoken with several of the Engineers sent out by the State to ascertain the raction bility of making these streams navig ble. They have imished the survey of the Rolling Fork, and the Beech Fork as far as Freder-The result of their observations upon able character; arising from the fact that this stream is liable to shift its banks, which presents Mr. Stevenson. U. S. Minister, and his almost an insurmountable obstacle to improve Mr. Stevenson. U. S. Minister, and his meat. On the Beech Fork, however, no so meat. On the Beech Fork, however, no so difficulty presented itself. Indeed, we were difficulty presented itself. Indeed, we were told by one of the gentlemen who surveyed it, told by one of the gentlemen who surveyed it, that with perhaps one exception, he had never seen in Kentucky a stream with better facilities

Beech Fork—Distance 383 miles. Lockage, 96 feet and 15 thousandths.

From the Lexington Intelligener. KENTUCKY STOCK BOOK.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the publisher, has removed from Louisville to Ghent, Ky. on tice of fashious, a partrait of the young the Ohio river, half way between the former place and Cineinnati, where the mail boats pass from each of those places daily .- Arrangements are made to forward all paintings, sketches and comin Spain .- A royal decree dated the 18th munications intended for the work, with own credit, and that of the State. The safety and despatch, via Louisville, Mays directors have resolved to advance ma-

Mr. C.'s correct and elegant drawing

leaving their sick and wounded, and Lexington, excenting paintings and brought back for the use of the State.

they saw there, having examined a great missions advanced on loans. pumber in that country.

Benton, which will be found in this day's The epidemic continued its ravages, but was and for heanty and style of engraving on the policy of the Brandon bank and burgh, seeing the North America swiftly its five millions will be retained at home. he got over, and the facts stated, or the lest days not excepted. simple statements of the facts:

Bred by Benjamin Grimes near Fredand also charged Reese with being the per, at this time to submit any remarks upon Black; dam Ludy Legs, a thorough bred principal actor. Reese was yesterday this proceeding; and we are for the present race mare of the first class. Lady Legs at 18 years old won a race at Fredericks. burgh of 100 guiners, was then sold for The Fall Ruces will commence near this 300 gaineas.—Produce of Black and all an omnipotent power can distroy.

B. C. Scipio, hy Celer, owner Ben. Wharton.
B. C ——, hy Union "
C. ——, by Mogul "

Whip-g. d. Hippona, by Albert, gr. g. d. by Union gr. gr. g. d. by Tiposaib-Owned by.

Ch. F. holder, by Gatewood's S. Smith 1832—B. F. Fidget, by Trampator, 1833—B. F. Cora, by do P. Gite-1836—B. F. Home, by Seldon wood. 1837—B. F. ——, by do

It would no doubt be desirable to trace farther back, but baving no authority must stop. So it will be with a greater part of our breed mares, but for our own benefit, and the benefit of our children, let us collect and record what wo ean,

"Black and All Black was Col, Tarlton's charger in the war of the Revolu-The Kentucky Mirror .- We have received | tion. Seven feet Billy Moore went to

Ben Wharton's Recollections.

tion of the work. All communications The paper is neatly executed, and for the on the subject, particularly on horses, adfirst number, nacommonly well patronised by dressed to Mr. Richard Pindell, Lexing- have been possible to terminate the State Bink advertising customers. We have placed it on ton, post paid, will be promptly attended system. Individuals have suffered deplorably to. Mr. P. is the general agent and in the convulsions produced by the introduction of that system but individual suffering is not to treasurer. Several gentlemen have paid be weighed against the salvation of the general their subscriptions in full, others are re- liberty mested so do so, that there may be no lelay in carrying on the work.

LEWIS SANDERS, Ch'm.

September 30th 1837. Printers of Newspapers friends to he objects as above, are requested to overrate it. It ad hesses itself to the weakest give one insertion.

The Mohile Chronicle of the 21st ult., avs-"The accounts of the Calton of this state, which reach as daily from the country, are very discouraging. The dry weather and the worm have committed sad havoe with the crops."

From the Grand Gulf Advertiser. MISSISSIPPI BANK ARRANGE-MENT.

The Cottoo-growing state "regenerated and redeemed and disenthralled"--Mississippi bank paper len per cent above par-New Orleans commission merchaots quashed -- Cotton turned into gold and silver.

The much persecuted Brandon Bank ney to our planters to the full amount of the present crop, together; on stone (specimens are in be seen at with half the amount of the succeeding has a number of others in a state of for- these two points he Bank will ship their cotton direct to Europe, where it will be The Carlists had evacuated Segovia, Mr. E. Troye is in the neighborhood of sold for gold and silver, and the woney

heret dore published. An opportunity is so the commissions and taxes of every The emperor of Russia had a narrow now offered to gentlemen owning good lescription incurred by selling their cutanimals, to have the likeness of their fa- ton at that city. These expenses amount that." escape whilst attending some experiment vorities preserved "true to nature," which in gross to about \$1 por hale—the crop may not for a long time present itself. of Mississippi is about 350,000 bales-

tinders of great weight, fell vory near, which are recently visited England, and soon and sale of our annual crop at New heretafore occurred from that most repwho are very good judges of the subject. Orleans amounts to one million four hun. Irchensible practice, "sleamboat racing." have no hesitancy in pronouncing Mr. dred thousand dollars-leaving out of seems to be wholly ineffectual in check-Troye's pictures much superior to any the question the 20 and 25 per cent, com | mg by their warning example, the repe-

announced, its completion is certain, and dollars. Of this amount from four to York Evening Star," of the 17th inst, its progress will be as rapid as the mat- five millions goes to New Orleans mer- "STEAR BOAT ENCOUNTER .- On Satter ean be prepared. This book will be chants simply for combissions. Let ev- urday afternoon a few minutes before,

tion. Let every body, therefore send in ery thing to gain. The present non- they seemed entirely to forget the imquired -a mere statement of the facts alely remived -our forty-five millions of of a few elderly ladies on board, who Lexington, were discharged by Judge Mays, sent in, and the pedigrees will be arran- Sate Bink paper will come into current could not exactly comprehend the newithout being again brought before the court, ged for the book. The following two circulation, and Mississippi, abused, seeds cessity of such an exhibition. Just op. erickshurgh, Va. got by Black and All of Fredrick to conting the shore lengths,) from what are called, we beof England, to undergo another and more lieve the Harlam Flats, to the west of terrible hondage, but to stand forever her, the North America approached, upon a commercial and financial basis, struck obliquely upon the Highlander, ai neachable as a soil that grows rich-

> From the New Branswick Times. The opposition has been called upon to monru a I amentable defection in their racks in the person of Mr. Pleasants, editor of the Rieb-

YELLOW JACKET MARE.

Owned and bred by Peter Gatewood,
Fayetle county, Kentucky; got by Bryans's Gallatin, d. Diamond, by imported n toto a National Bank, declares that a large

under any form.

As fully explicit and decided is the tone of Mr. P.'s remarks on the system of State Bunk Deposites; deeming its failure as beneficial to the currency whatever may be the cost, and as demni hig some more safe depository of the jublic finds. To the Sub Treasury scheme, as submitted in the Message of Mr. Van Buren, be gives an unlesitating approval, and expresse himself determined to give it a firm and decided support, unless some other and more leasible

nject shall be suggested. From his remarks upon the two last subjects we make the following extracts.

"I congratulate the country most heartily on the signal failure of the league of State banks to perform their new functions, and that it is so say fifty yards; and stopping at Caldabsolute and entire that Congress must of necesity give up the experiment and try another. revenue, I sincerely hoped, at the commence ment of the experiment, might be the result of it, if by no other means and at no less cost, the country could be rid of a machinery so incolthe protecting care of Heaven. I perceive scarcely another means through which it would

"If any imagine that I speak of the State Bank system with extravagance and undue ex-ecration, I beg of them to weigh maturely the tallowing reflections: The power of moneyed corporations. It is extremely difficult to estiante the extent of this power, and not easy to count of humao nature. It operates in a multitule of ways, und with especial potency through the hope of banking favor, and the apprehension of forfeiting that favor Its raminations pervade society, and embrace all or ler-

"tor these reasons, as well as because they have been tried and found altogether incompe tent, I am irreconcileably opposed to the state hank system. No alternative is left but to make experiment of the sub-Treasury. To this I candilly confess, Mr. Van Buren's message has greatly diamished my previous objecons; but if it had not, what hefter is left than or the country to make trial of it? must be some system for collecting, safe keeping and dishursing the revenue; nor can the onniry wait for Mr. Van Boren to go out or b put out, to return once more is a national bank I believe that t and others have regarded the onb treasury system with too much idarm, that ongress can so guard it as to degrive it in a great measure of corrupt tendencies and ele oneering influence; and at all events I am has taken the first step to redeem her | well and deeply convinced that it is far less obctionable, and would enlarge executive pro-

nless this he adopted. "If the object o the whig party be, which I oner it too much to cred't, to embarrass the ilministration by opposing every proposition or settling the distractions in the finances, I, s one member of it, protest against the cour-e. essity of displacing the incumbent of the pre ilency, in order to rebuke and reverse the pro re lent of presidential interference by which he attained the station. But this determination aight not to deter any while from approving and airing such of the Presidences recommenntions as a poer to his mind, not merely ex-edient for relief of existing a charrassacouts, nt almost in tissensable. If whig wis lour is equal to the devisors of a better system the int of the sub treasury, I shall be rejoiced to ce it; but if they car suggest nothing och they earely ought to tend their needs truco f

STEAMBOAT RACIN L. The dreadful casualties which have

tition of such seenes as is so graphical-The value of our annual crop may be ly described, and so properly denounced The execution of the work has been safely estimated at sixteen millions of in the following article from the "New

and printing, at least equal to any Eng- its five millions will be retained at home, passing by for Albany, at the distance lish work of the same character, at a to build up our commercial towns and of a few hundred yards, quickly looseneost of less than one third. The endea- pay the annual expenses of the planters. ed her moorings and was off in an invor will he to embody the history and But the stury is not; half told. This stant, like an arrow from the quiver, with pedigree of all the line stock of our state policy will be the inevitable means of the intention of contending the mooted from the earliest day to the present time; affecting a resumption of specie pay-to give above authentic matter—facts, ments by our banks. Cotton will not on the river is entitled to the mastery for not arguwents; -supposition will not do only purchase goods, but it will command speed. The day was beautiful, and each in taking out a pedigree; all that is cer- guld and silver, and if the banks have cot boat had at least from 200 to 250 pastainly known only to be stated. Many ton they can redeem every dollar of their sengers. The North America, which at very good mares no doubt have better paper in the northern cities without a leaving was about two lengths alread, pedigrees than can now be ascertained, picavune of specie. Thus our banks was soon overtaken by the Highlander, The House of Representavies have decided but let us record what little we can now will be furnished with sixteeu millions of and the houts continued head and head smoney in his house. The body was hy a vote of 118 to 101, that Messrs. Gholson collect, as a starting point for those that dollars in specie, by the annual product of the distance of only about lifty yards and Chiborne the sitting members from Mis- come after us. Many owners of good of our soil. Who is so blind as not to apart the firemen of each like two Vulsissippi, are duly elected members of the 25th animals leel a reductance to put on par foresee that this will immediately raise cans, busily feeding their respective furper what is certainly known of their the credit of Mississippi bank paper, at maces as rapidly as the quickly consuslock, because it does not run as far back least ten per cent above any other State ming cords of pine wood could be supplias they could wish, Such feelings must in the Union-Biddle's Bank in its palm- ed. The hoats at this time went at the rate of 18 miles an bour, and such was expedient to charter a Bank of the United next generation will be in the same pre- By such a policy both the banks and the excitement with which all were anidicament, depending too much on tradi- the planters have nothing to risk, but ev- maled by the interresting seene, that pedigrees of their stock-no form is re- specie paying interdict will be immedi- propriety and danger, with the exception pedigrees are adduced as a plain and led at, and trampled under foot as she posite Bull's ferry, or a mile or two has been, will arise, like the Phoenix below the Bloomingdale Asylum, tho BLACK AND ALL BLACK MARE, from the ashes of its ancestors, "redeem- Highlander being on the left, and but a ed, regenerated, and disenthralled" not very short distance (say two boats CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILwith an evident intention, as we believed er by production, and which nothing but to drive her on the Flats, and out across her bows, which, unforthoately, owing to the greater speed of the Highlander, though loaded down with freight of carriages, cutton bags, etc., could not be conveniently accomplished. The starboard bow of the Highlander thus fell into the left wheel house of the North America, which stove in leaving the rotary machinery naked, and in the same under the especial ban of the opposition for thus promulging his during heresy. He denounces the boat of the North America on that numberity of the people ever were, and are now, opposed to its establishment; and rejoices that there are assuperable difficulties to its recharter into fearful contact, but such was the inside. There was some sensation in tense absorption of the seene that that the very allrighted country women, returning with their empty butter firkins, forgot to screech or fall into hysterics while some of the male sex on board the Highlander, more timid, took occasion during the collision to pass into the North America. - Not a word, or shoul,

or menace was heard, nor a frown seen from either of the beligerents. Both were soon separated, and went sullenly and proudly on their respective courses -the Highlander a short distance alread well's a minute or two, the Nosth Amerca, now being night shot ahead, and the

race was abandoned. These spectacles, may be and are very interesting to behold, but we must in eandor denounce them as eminently dan-

inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor. " that," said Anacharsis, the Seythian, virtue is honored and vice detested." "That," said Pitacus, "whose dignities are always con ferred upon the virtuous and never upon the hase." "That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment." "That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators "—"But that," said Silon, "where an injury done to the meanest subject, is an insult upon the whole constitution."-. Apothogma of the Ancients.

Horrible.-The New Orleans Bee states that the captain of the steamboat Robert Morris, Crosby, had a quarrel! at a wood yard alove Natchez, with a passenger, and ordered bim ashore, making air unsuccessful pass ut his throat with a bowie knife. When the passen ger was getting his haggage and as he was leaving the boot the Captain obtained a pistol idaced it to his breast and snapped it enraged and wronge I passenger seized the cap tain by the throat, brought him to the ground and drew a dirk and stabbed him in the breast cight or nine times, driving the instrument up to the bilt. The captain dred in a few minates .- Newburgh Telegraph.

John Wesly, having to travel some distance in a stage coach, fell in with a pleasant tempered officer, whose conversation was sprightly and entertaining, but frequently nungled with oaths, When they were about to take the next stage, Mr. Wesley took the officer apart, and after expressing the pleasure he had enjoyed in his conpray told him he was rounge and power far less considerable, than thereby encouraged to ask of him a he stitle hank system, which must be continued great favor. I would take a pleasure in obliging you, says the officer, and I am sure you would not make an unreasonable request. Then says Mr. Wesley, as we have to travel together for some time, I begthat if I should so far forget myself as to swear in your coingany, you will kindly reprove me.

The officer immediately saw the motive, felt the force of the request, and smiling said that none but Mr. Wealey could have conveyed a reproof in such n

Locusts .-- The Whale territory of Wisonsin seems likely to be overrun with lucusta. They came about the 10th of lune, and have floaded the conourv

The Comic Almanne for 1838, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



POSTSCRIPT .- One of the Stages plying between Frankfort und Louisville, wusupset yesterday, oear Shelhyville, by which the drive er and Mr. Joseph Winter had each a leg broken—and sundry other passengers considerably injured. Such occurrences have been of frequent on that road since the apposition line has been moning, that legislation would seem as desirable on that subject, as on Steamboat ra-

It was reported last evening, that a man by the name of Haley was shot within 6 or 7 miles of this city, by a young man named Coleman; we have since learned it is true, but the cause or causes we know not.

Fire.-The passengers by the Rail Road Car, state, that a most destructive fire was raging at Frankfort, when the car left yesterday ening. The extensive stables of Mr. Weisiger were destroyed, and apprehensions were en-tertained for the large tavera huildings. We shall get further accounts this morning.

MARRIED-On Thursday evening last, by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Thomas H. ECLAY, Esq to Miss Mary Mentelle, daughter of Mr. William Mentelle, all of this county. DIED—In Garrard oounty, on the 21st ult., William C. Bouer, in the 20th year of his age; and, on the 24th ult. Thomas C. Boner, in the 16th year of his age, both sons of Mr. Willinm Boner, of Garrard county. In Fayette county, on the 22Jult. Mr. Rob-

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. Class 37, for 1837.

63, 31, 2, 22, 31, 62, 54, 96, 44, 51, 50. A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library, Lex. Ky

LERY, OU are hereby notified and required to parade on TO-MORROW MORNING, (Friday) nt half past 9 o'clock, precisely, it is the annual Regimental Muster, and the prompt attendance of all the members is expected. By order of SAML. C. TROTTER,

PLACE OF PARADE IN FRONT OF THE COMPANY ARSENAL.



EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE At Auction.

NE of the Subscribers desiring to quit bu-siness, we will offer for sale at our Warenouse, Main street,

On Wednesday, October 18, 1837, THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF

Cabinet Furniture.

Sideboards, with marble tops; Secretarics; Toilette Bureaus; Column and Plain Mahogany Bureaus; Centre Tubles, with marble tops; these that thus wantonly violate the confidence reposed in them.

Which is the most Perfect Popular Government?

"That," said Bas, "where the laws lave no superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too tich, nor too poor is the superior." nsually kept in large Establishments. Our stock comprises the LARGEST ASSORT-MENT EVER OFFERED AT PUBLICK SALE IN THE WEST. The Furniture is of the best materials and workmanship, and was

of the best materials and workmanship, and was manufactured by us for private sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, can call and examine the above articles at any time previous to the day of Sale. The Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p, m.

Terus.—All sams under \$20, four months credit—under \$100, six months—over \$100, nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Purchasers from a distunce can have heir furniture packed in boxes so as not to inure in the least by carriage, on accommodating terms. POWELL & DIMICK. Loxington, October 9, 1836 .- 41-It

School for Young Ladies.

THE fifth term of my School for the instruclian of Young Ladies, will commonee on Monday, October 23d. The following branches will be taught:

3d Chass-Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per quarter, \$5 00 2d Class—Geography, Grammar, History and Composition, per quarter, \$7.00 1st Class—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, and higher Mathematics, and Geography of the Heavens, \$9 00

It is desirable that pupils intending to enter the School, should do so as near the commence-

ment of the term as convenient.
SAML. D McCULLOUGH. Lexiogton, Oct. 7th, 1837 .- 41-3t

DOOTER MOLLAND

AS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courtbuse. His residence Brennan's Tavern. Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837 .- 41-14t

Livery Stable.



ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. en the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs, Hampton and Garnett, on Maincross street, and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS jointly, or Horses separately, by the day, at the usual prices—and they warranted to be of the very hest kind. He would be glad the receive a liberal portion of public pauronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.

Lexington, Oct. 7, 1937.—41-3m blers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and dow Glass,

50 cases Mens' Cult & Krp Shoes
and Brogans,
20 cases Childrens' Shoes—assort125 hoves G. P. Imperiat TEA,
104 chests (very superior) do.,

50 do. Cowhide Boots-very heuvy 10 do. Waterproof Boots, 25 ilo. Womens Shoes, -n nsgorted 10 easks QNEENSWARE-assorted for Coun-

150 boxes GLASSWARE-comprising Tum-All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

Lexington, Sept. 2,1837 .- 37-Im

102 hoxes G. P. Imperial TEA,
104 chests (very superior) do.,
50 baxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobaceo,
10 half pipes Cognac Brandy,
3 barreis old Peach do
5 pipes GIN,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sweet
WINES,

blers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and Win-

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

New Fall & Winter

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths, Flushings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats,

Mohnir do do Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres, Sattigetts—striped, crossburged and plain
Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia
Merinoes and Challa,
Calicaes and Ginghams,

Muslin and Lace Collars, Fall and Winter Shawls, Red and White Flannels, Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets, Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes, Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes, Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

CARPETING: A LARGE STOCK, and HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold an as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

II. C & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837 .- 36-tf

For Rent

WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WARZ-HOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A.O. NEWTON. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837. NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO. NO. 49, MAIN STREET, Are now receiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods Wholesale dealers supplied on good Ierms. Sept. 5, 1837 .- 36-1m

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on Monday, September the 4tn. J. LOGUE. angust 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON AVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each tlay in tenching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make no a full class. Lexington, Ang. 22, 1837—34-3m

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Notwithstanding every exertion was unde by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &e., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to bave been the work of an incendiary. There was no incurance on any part of the works.

Section her 16th 1827. 33-4teh-55.W September 16th, 1837. - 33-4teh5&W

PGood Bargains!

ESIROUS to close my business in Lesington, I offer for sule, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to warchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine bis stock-to such, advantageous terms wil

Country Dealers, Tavern-Keepers, House-Keepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to BUY BETTER BARGAINS.

Than at any other time, West of the Mountains.
The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRAN-DIES, have now an opportunity of sapplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT. it will, on that day, be affered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest hidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particular-ly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as earves possible. BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

THE PURCHASERS A T the Sale of TILVAN KEMPEN, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or Its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER, BENJ. KEMPER,

Sept. 20, 1837.—38-3t* Executore.

BLUE LICK WATER. FRESII supply of Blue Lick Water will be recived this day, by
D. BRADFORD, ASSA Aged and

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,
NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

HIER new supplies of FALL AND
IVINTER GOODS, censisting in part,
of the following articles, to wit:

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
OF SARSAPARILLA;
UPERIOR to any other preparation of the kinesi in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rhenmatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutanous Affections, &c.
RLOODGOODS A specifie in Dyspensia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in

weak and dibilitated babits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT: An invalunble remedy for Sprains, Bruise

Fresh Cuts, &c.
MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicine

kept always on hand and for sale hy
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. NORTON
Main street.

August 3, 1837.-31-tf. DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled bimself in Lexington, afters his professional Servi ces to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity



FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



With Maible Tops, various patterns PIER & CENTRE TABLES,

Marble Tops—Muhogany do Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame Tables; Common do of all kinds; Maho-gany and Cherry Wardrobes; Dressing nod Plain Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common.

SPRING AND SQUAB SEAT SOFASI

Covered with Plush Vetvet and Hair Cloth. Mahogany Parlor Chairs; ROCHING CHAIRS, With Spring Seats.

Bedsteads, fine & common

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by smine my assortinent. Persons going to house-keeping, who intend to make a large bill, will in Green county, was almost entirely consum-ed by fire on the night of the 13th of September. quantity. To persons who bave been in the hubit of huying their Famiture in Eastern cities

make your own colculations. I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I oanter Lexington to show a finer firmshed once nt the same or at less expense.

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of mc, I will deliver at their houses n good order and free of expense. I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Funeral calls, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,

Lamestone street, 2d door obove the Jail. Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-ti

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper, (Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,)

AVE commoneed receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall Importain of American, English, and French, Staple

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising a general and very desirable assort-

A good stock of COLERAIN IRISH LINENS. We invite an early call from purchasers, helieving that we can please them in GOODS and PRICES.

H. H. & II. & II. September 12, 1837.—37-1m.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

E keep constantly on hand, for sale by the Piece or at Retail, McFadin's su-perior MERINO WOOL JEANS. We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 paris large heavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER. Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

An Apprentice Wanted

N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing's will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10 1837 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.

THE andersigned is charged with the platy House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 3) and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that

The carpentering work and the plasterin and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of expense in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three-hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an iron paling or tence

those who engage to do the work or any partion

timle is about thirty-five.

The undersigned teels authorized in saying, that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing oper. erations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be lacated at that place. Both brinks have branches, and as they have been chartered for a great number of ears, there is little floubt but snir b'e and per

The general government, hy her agent, has purchased a site for an Arsenal adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large builtings of brick is to be creeted. In addition to all this, the undersigned has per--bnal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings of brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in

It is believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkausas within the next six or eight mouths. Besides finding plenty of work to do there, they will find the prices invariably high. We have had their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansus are as high, if not much high r, at this time present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrating to Arkausis.

n and their ettarges reasonable.

nicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kennicky, where be their charge for making and leying, and whnt for laying only. And in like manner others will give a hill of prices.

Me banics who know themselves to be good

The Boits of the Arkansas traile are brought up the river in the summer, for the purpose of, repairing, and return as soon as the water will admit in the fall; upon any of those boats a speedy and cheap passage may be had.

E. A. MORE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Ark.

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

George Crow, 62 years Floming county, Ky. Isaiah Phumer, do. I Jahn Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two some Mason county. Willam Willoughby, do, do. Rolla Porter's black mnn, 40 years, Fleming

Mr. Wo Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.

Muffitt's san, Washington county

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.

The above enses have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certiicates can at any time be seen in my posses-

Letters addressed to me at Shaicnee Run P

O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or

WM. ADAIR. jnne 17, 1837-25-1y,

SF. CATHARINE'S Female Academy,

IN. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

TURF REGISTER, York, at \$5 per aumon. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

Agent for Lexington, Fayere Co.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY) Lexington, July 3d 1837. S

DIVIDEND of four per cent, for the lass six months, out of the profits, has been de clared this day, and will be paid to the stock-bolders un demand at the Brick. Full blivide id will be allowed on all sums paid in, on or before the first of Jappary last, and at the same rate

from the 15th may last, and the 7th Instalment of \$5 per share then due and paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r. Lex. July 6, 1837-27-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY Medical Department.

THE TRUSTEES having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the reappointment of three members of the farmer Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professor in the Medical Collins of Objects and Advanced Land Collins and hank, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is no point that can be reached by steambouts the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and bandsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latt-free flowing from the free flowing flowing free f Taculty:

Anatomy & Surgery, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory & Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D. Obstetries and the Diseases of Women and Childen, by WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Meteria Sedica and Medical Botany, by CHAS. W. SHORT, M. D.

Chemistry and Phormocy, by THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sab-baths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matricutation and the use of the La-brary, will be \$110. The Graduation fee, \$20

The Notes of all solvent State Banks will be received in payment of these fres, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located. By order of the Faculty,

JAMESC. CROSS, Dean. Lexington, july 19, 1837 22-tf. The Publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount 35, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will

Kentucky-Louisville Journal and Advertier, Maysville Engle Ohio-Ciucumatti Gazette, Culumbus Juornal and themisphere, Chillicathe Gazette, Zane-ville Republican Cleve Find Herald, Tennessee-Nashville Whig & Bauner and Union, Memphis Enquirer, Knox-ville Gazette. Alabama - Huntsville Advocate and Democrat, Tuscahosa Intelligencer, Mobile Register and Advocate. Missouri—St.
Louis Republican, and Palmyrn Gazette.
Mississippi—Natchez Journal, Vicksburg Register, Jackson Mississippian, Woodville Republican. Limisiana—New Orleans Bee, True Vinerican and Bulletin, Alexandria Gazette, Georgia-Milledgeville Recorder, Savanah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South Carolina—Charleston Conrier and Mercury, Columbia Telescope. North Carolina—Ral-eigh Register, Fa etteville Observer. Arkan sas-Little Rock Advocate and Gazette, Il linois, Jacksonsville Advocate, Vandalia Whig Altin Journal, Galena Advertiser. Indiana-New Albany Gazette, Indianopolis Jonral, Madison Republican, Logansport Gazette Firginia—Richmond Wlig and Enquirer, Win-chester Republican, Wheeling Times, Lynchburg Virginian, Charlottsville Advocate. Dis-trict of Columbia - Washington city Intelligen-cer, Globe and Reformer New York-Spirit of the Times Michigan-Detroit Courier.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

MIE Public are respectfully informed that On hand, a large assortment of Farrey & Windsor CHAIRS, of every description and at various prices. I earnestly solicit the public to call and extensing my assortment. Persons going to long-treeping, who intend to make a large bill, will not to their interest to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to buy of me, as I will not to the public to the public to the public to the public to call and extensive the public to call the public to the public to the public to call the public to the public to call the public to the publi

Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding \$2.85

Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, \$2, to \$7 50. Plandy hound Octavo Bibles, \$1,25. Duodecimo Reference Bibles, 80 ets to \$1,314. Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quantities, at 50 Fine packet Bibles, at \$1, to \$2 50.
Testaments in common and fine binding, at 15

to 56½ cents.
ALSO—For sale at the Depository, a snoply of the TRACTS of the American Tract Socie-ty, and many publications of the American Sunday School Union, which will be furnished to Societics and individuals, at the New York

EDWARD F. BERKLEY, Agent for Lexington and Vicinity.

Bible Socrety. Lexington, july 26, 1837 34-8t

55th Notice! DERSONS who know themselves, when they see this to be included.

see this, to be indebted to the subscribers are respectfully but earnestly solicited to cal seitle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 0, 837-21-tf.

LAW NOTICE. Y Clients are informed, that in the ca-ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassimine Circuit Courts, I will be repre sented by Aanon K. Wooller, Esq. who wil close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Payette Ciecuit Court will be attended to by my lite partner HUMPHRIES, Esq and by Annay K Woolle and Manis in C. Jourson, Esquin those in which they were not engaged against me. DANL MAYES.

Texington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf

NEW GOODS. Orear & Berkley, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDIN

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it un-necessary to give a long list afarticles— is we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectally solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our alonge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western counSTEPCO VIETE

M. E. BROWNING

NEW SPRING AND SUBBER GOODS. IS stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; be intends to sell on the most accommoating terms, and invites his customers and ourchasers generally, to give him a call. Lexington, April 21, 1837-17-tf.

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former cust meers, and the public generally, that he has removed to De Cornell's old stand. Limestone street, nearly optosite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional hydrogen. ousiness. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES All of which are warranted genuine. Diophoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on band, Anti-Syphilis or Purufying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases—diseases—dollar spice and spice ses of the skin and scorrolous diseases, &c. He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How

ARD's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating limment, an infalible cure for Croup, &c. April 25 1837-17-tf.

CHINN & GAINES

AVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and canoffer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assurtment of French worked single and double COLLARS ond CAPES, P.H.NTED LAWNS, J.ACKO-NETS and MUSLINS, which will be said low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No

CHINN & GAINES. N. B. A large lot of Rice's KID SLIPPERS,

may 3, 1837-18-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY. JUNE, 1837.

PR. SAMUEL C. TROFTER at his old stand on Chengside, has received a frest importation of DRFGS AND MEDICINIS which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Wedicines be sells, shall be fresh and o

good quality—and his prices moderate.

Presculations put up with neatness and

Jane 1, 1837,- 92-tf.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of affering a large assurtment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to founds themselves on as short muice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have eow on hand and will continue to man-



SIDEBOARDS, variou otheras, with Marble Tops. Pressing Boreaus do do
"Tables illo do
"entre " do do
"ler " do do Suclused Bason Stands do Mahogany Dining, Breakfast

Extension, Hall and Sidehoard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do: Easy ilo;

Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improver plan, pied and approved; with all other ar-

They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of

Eastein made PLANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's confronted Patent Elastic Cushing-hammer PLANOS-Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Main st. 2d door alroye the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836--74-tf

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors.

Conner of Main and Limistone Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia. A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear; UCH as Blue, Pluck, Brown, Green, and Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assurtment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPEND-ERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were elected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be cuabled to give their friends and costomers general sasis-faction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-41



STAGE NOTICE.

Travelling by the Rail Road from Lex. ton to Louisville. THROUGH IN II HOURS!

THE CARS EAVE at 5, a, m, and arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock, an increase of the GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves Frankfort at 91 lumerly belonging to Mr. Win. Rockfill, and

BAGGAGE transferred from the Cars to the Stages at the Office in Frankfort.

The CARS also leave Lexiveron at 20% clock, p, m, and Frankfort at 30% clock, p, m, and Frankfort at 30% clock, p, m, and arrive at Frankfort to diner, and in time for the 30% clock Line of Cars for Lexington.

II. McCONATHY, AGANT.
RAHL-ROAD OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-16

JABEZ BEACH.

This Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, monifectured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any descrip-

Any person wishing a Carciage of any description, cau 'ty giving an order, have the same for-warded find the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,



Furniture Merchanding Company or Damages o mand or river Navigation; and PROPE CIV of every description, against the parise of the search of the parise of the search of the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call "

The following are the officers chosen by the stockliolders: W. C. JOHNSON,

Directors. Directors. JOEL HIGGLYS, THO. C. O'REAR,

LEON'D. WHEELER Thomas P. Hart, Surveyor, Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-11

REMOVAI. CABINET MAKING.

fully informs his o d erally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his time of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington , Dec. 12, 1835-2-1f

TOW LINEN &C. MARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on

reasonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE.

Attorneys & Counsellers at Law. Fayeting Scott, Desaudine, and Wood-tord; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frank 1t ILL regularly practice in the Courts of

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25-t6 LAW ROTHCE. HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will strend the Favette Circuit Court, and the Court of Vi peals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the

Count-House, THOMAS M. DICKEY.
March 2, 1837, -9-16. SPUN COTTON. LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warran-

ted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in the city. HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. may 3, 1837-18-1f. DISSOLUTION.

MIE Partner-hip heretolore existing be-tween the subscribers, trading under the VANPELT & FRANKLIN, VANPELT & FRANKLIN,
Was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
debts due the firm can be pand to either of us,
and all debts contracted by the firm will be
paid by S. H. VANPELT. It is desired that
all who may be owing us should come forward
and settle immediately, as H. B. FRANKLIN

II. B. FRANLLIN. Lex. June 21, 1837-26-tt. S. B. Vampelt

contemplates moving to the west next fall.
S. B. VANPELT.

stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call—He has ni present on hand un extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

Jone 24, 1837. 26-17. NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

DEXISOTIES, July 26, 1837.

OFICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank that an Instalment (being the righth) of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 5th day of November

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOPT, Cushien,
August 3, 1837.—31-41.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-

o'cluck, a, or, and arrives at Lauisville at 4 are now prevared to fundish all articles in Clock, p, m.

PASSENCERS entering at Lexington for MAKING Business will be continued in all its prairies in their visuality, have the preference of scals in this pranches, and a good assumption of all its PASSENCERS entering at Lexincton for analysis or and a good assortment of the latest inorder Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old BAGGAGE transferred from the CARS to the Plonghs repaired with neatness and despatch.

Lex Sep 7,--53-1f



To Mechanics.

The nuler signed expects to parchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincionati, au. take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects

of it to accompany him. Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the prace water this work is to be done, is the permanent sent of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a donrist ing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff

nament buildings will be erected for each

un excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The causes which produced very hard times. The causes which produced high prices in the Stales generally, and which are new passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, rod all the distress and evils consequent on such folly and extravagance, are not looked for in Arkansas for some years to come. We have had no Banks there to tempt us with than the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all admit that the

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will ac-company him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, tout they be sober men who can be relied Individuals wishing to contract will commu-

he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their commun. cations, they will please formish a bill of prices for the work they are willing to undertake.
Carpenters can say they will work by the Louisville printed prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what will

July 25,1837-33-8t.

VIAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia.
Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the fellowing gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years, Jas, Miller's black hay, Nieholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.

Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

—Cabill's son Mason, county.

A Several curcs have been effected in from

Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837 .- 34-2m

OREAR & BERKLEY. Lex april 21, 18 -16-tf.